

## THE TRANSCRIPT.

ST. ALBANS.

Friday, Sept. 30, 1864.

## NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

For President,

**ABRAHAM LINCOLN,**

OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice President,

**ANDREW JOHNSON,**

OF TENNESSEE.

Presidential Election, November 9th, 1864.

## Withdrawal of Generals Fremont and Cochrane.

Gen. Fremont has taken the step of withdrawing his name from the list of candidates for the Presidency as will fully appear from his printed letter in another column. Gen. John Cochrane follows his example and also withdraws his name from the Presidential canvass as a candidate for the Vice Presidency. His letter of withdrawal is written in a good spirit and we republish extracts from it in this week's issue which will be read with some interest.

In a particular point of view no particular importance can be attached to these letters of withdrawal, for unless we greatly misunderstand the signs of the times the Cleveland movement was not creating any disastrous division in the Union ranks. In a personal point of view it is fortunate that both of the above named persons have extracted themselves from the position in which they were placed. An attempt to divide public opinion at this period of our national history would, probably, have proved futile. If the attempt had been persisted in and been successful in defeating the Union candidates, certain dishonor would have always rested upon the names of Fremont and Cochrane.

In respect to the sharp assaults of Gen. Fremont upon President Lincoln we have no fear that they can do much harm, or that they can win the sympathy of those who once voted for Gen. Fremont for the highest office in the gift of the American people. The party and country will survive the assault so made by the Pathfinder. Many will regret this unjust and gratuitous assault and be sorry for Gen. Fremont, because they remember what he once was and what he might have been if he had not been a victim of ambition and failed to be an unselfish and devoted standard-bearer in the party of freedom.

## Gen. Cochrane's Withdrawal.

Gen. Cochrane follows the example of Gen. John C. Fremont, and withdraws his name from the Presidential canvass as a candidate for Vice President. He says he would have preferred to have the sense of the people taken on several points in the Cleveland platform which are not touched upon in the Baltimore platform. But the question is practically narrowed down to this:

"It (our country) is menaced by rebellion. Loyal armies alone protect it. Should those armies retreat and our protection be withdrawn, or should they advance and our safety be established? Shall there be peace through the concessions of politicians, or peace through the action of war? That is the question."

Peace and division, or war and the Union. Other alternative there is none. And, as I still am of the mind that once led me to the field with the soldiers of the republic, I cannot now hold a position which by dividing, hazards the success of all those who, whatever their differences at other points, agree, as upon the question of first consequence, that the restoration of the Union cannot be effected without the uninterrupted continuation of the war."

Gen. Cochrane considers that Gen. McClellan, notwithstanding the ambiguities of his assumed position, is virtually in agreement with the convention which nominated him:

"That the candidate does not stand erect upon his platform, though admitting a question whether, if elected, he could not effectively prosecute the war."

The success of the Chicago nominees would, therefore, at the best, but place in power a party of divided councils, of uncertain policy and of indecisive action. Clearly, such an event would be at the farthest from a suppression of the rebellion by force of arms and without compromise."

The Baltimore platform, however objectionable at other points, is unimpeachable at this; and, while it fails to vindicate personal rights, and rights of free speech and free press, it does not fail to refer the re-establishment of constitutional liberty and the restoration of the Union to the arbitration of arms, in which alone, the national safety is to be found. We stand within view of a rebellion suppressed—within half a country re-united and saved. War lifts the curtain and discloses the prospect. War has given to us Atlanta, and war offers to us Richmond."

The President is reported as justifying the removal of surveyor Andrew of New York by the fact that "there were too many holes in his skinner." The ex-surveyor takes his removal very kindly, and is going to stump New York for Lincoln and Johnson.

## Franklin County Court.

September Term, 1864.

When we went to press last week on Thursday, the case entitled William H. Ryan, appellee vs. Mary Weston appellant, being a suit for the recovery of damages for a vexatious suit heretofore brought by Mrs. Weston against said Ryan—was pending.

Friday, Sept. 23.

The arguments in Ryan vs. Weston, were finished and the jury charged by the court in the afternoon—verdict for the defendant to recover her costs. Messrs. Myron Buck and Heman S. Royce argued the case for the plaintiff and Messrs. Edison and Rand for the defendant.

The State vs. Patrick and James Ryan of Fairfield, being an information filed by the State's attorney for assaulting and beating Mr. Merritt Hook, of Fletcher, was commenced and occupied the court and jury until Saturday morning, when the verdict of guilty was returned by the jury. N. F. Wood, Esq., State's attorney appeared for the State, and Messrs. Dewey & Noble for the respondent.

Saturday, Sept. 24.

In the matter of the application of the State's attorney for the appointment of an Assistant State's attorney to try the case of James Gibson, the court declined to make an appointment. Mr. Thomas Fahey was sworn in as a special deputy to take charge of the jury during the Term.

The case the State vs. Park Louks, of Essex, on an indictment for stealing from John Toof, at Franklin on the 23d day of August, 1864, one tub of butter of the value of twenty dollars, was then tried and the result was a verdict of guilty. Exceptions were taken to the charge of the court on points raised by the counsel for the prisoner, N. F. Wood, Esq., State's attorney, appeared for the State, and Messrs. Heman S. Royce and George F. Houghton acted as counsel for the respondent.

Monday, Sept. 26.

The trial of the murder case entitled the State vs. Martha D. Clark, was assigned for this day, and after some time was spent in empanelling the jurors, the following gentlemen were finally constituted and sworn as the panel:

Charles R. Soule, D. B. Stetson, Charles S. McAllister, Merritt Curtis, Reuben Armstrong, William Parks, James C. Towle, William F. Willey, J. Parmelee Hunt, Daniel Morin, John Head and Henry C. Green.

Norman F. Wood, Esq., State's attorney, then made an opening statement to the jury, in which he stated that the Government expected to prove that on the eighth day of September, A. D. 1863, Isaiah Rouillard, of Alburgh, in company with two other middle aged men, went to the respondent's house, in Swanton to sell some huckleberries. They had a double team and a large load of berries which they were peddling through Swanton village on that day. After remaining a short time in Mrs. Clark's house they went out to their wagon, and prepared to go away. The deceased went back to the house for his knife which he had used there while whittling. Finding the door fastened, Mr. Rouillard spoke to respondent at the window, asking for his knife—she told him he had no knife there. Mr. Rouillard said he had and that he dropped it by the chair where he had been sitting. She insisted that he had no knife there and told him to clear out. He then took hold of the door latch and said he would go as soon as she would give him his knife. She then said that if he did not clear out she would shoot him; and while his hand was upon the door latch asking for his knife she fired a gun through a knot-hole in the door and the charge took effect in the right side of his abdomen, inflicting a mortal wound, of which he died in twenty-four hours.

The following witnesses on behalf of the State were examined on Monday afternoon: James Mayon and Dr. Hiram F. Stevens.

Tuesday, Sept. 27.

The following State witnesses were examined through the day: Isaiah Boutin, William H. Blake, Asahel A. Brooks, Dr. Dana J. Morrill, Charles D. Staples, Henry Campbell, Dr. George M. Hall, William H. Bell and John Mullen. With the evidence of the foregoing witnesses the state rested its case.

Wednesday, Sept. 28.

H. R. Beardsley, Esq., on behalf of the respondent, made a statement of the defence which was in substance that the deceased, somewhat intoxicated, in company with two others, came to the respondent's house, in Highgate, near Swanton line, where she lived with her two daughters, pretending to want to sell huckleberries. While there he grossly insulted the accused, who is sixty years of age. After being once turned out of the house, the deceased returned and renewed his insults and demanded admission—which being refused he attempted to break open the

door. While making this attempt a person inside named Mary McGregor, shot the deceased through a knot-hole in the door.

In support of this defence the main witnesses are the two daughters of the accused, Jane and Emily Clark.

The witnesses examined on Wednesday on behalf of the accused were the above named two daughters, John A. Fitch, and John Clark, son of the accused, and John Decker.

Messrs. Wood and Burt appear on behalf of the State, and Messrs. Beardsley, Buck and Bailey are counsel for the respondent.

Thursday, Sept. 29.

The evidence introduced on behalf of the accused consisted of a Miss Duquet and Melancthon Lord and wife, all of Swanton.

At the hour of our going to press the case is on trial. It attracts considerable attention and interest—especially among those who reside near the locality where the tragedy was enacted. It will, probably not, be finished before Friday.

Upon the motion of the counsel for James Gibson, the court assigned Monday, Oct. 3d, 1864, as the day for trial of that case.

## Gen. Fremont's Withdrawal.

Boston, Sept. 21.

GENTLEMEN: I feel it my duty to make one step more in the direction indicated by my letter of the 25th of August, and withdraw my name from the list of candidates.

The Presidential question has in effect been entered upon in such a way that the union of the Republican party has become a paramount necessity.

The policy of the Democratic party signifies either separation or re-establishment with slavery. The Chicago platform is simply separation. Gen. McClellan's letter of acceptance is re-establishment with slavery.

The Republican candidate, on the contrary, is pledged to the re-establishment of the Union without slavery; and, however hesitating his policy may be, the pressure of his party will, we may hope, force him to it.

Between these issues I think no man of the Liberal party can remain in doubt; and I believe I am consistent with my antecedents in withdrawing, not to aid the triumph of Mr. Lincoln, but to do my part toward preventing the election of the Democratic candidate.

In respect to Mr. Lincoln, I continue to hold exactly the sentiments contained in my letter of acceptance. I consider that his administration has been politically, militarily, and financially a failure, and that its necessary continuance is a cause of regret for the country. There never was a greater unanimity in a country than was exhibited here at the fall of Sumter, and the South was powerless in the face of it. But Mr. Lincoln completely paralyzed this generous feeling. He destroyed the strength of the position, and divided the North when he declared to the South that slavery should be protected. He has built up for the South a strength which otherwise they could have never attained, and this has given them an advocate on the Chicago platform.

The Cleveland Convention was to have been the open avowal of that condemnation which men had been freely expressing to each other for the past two years, and which had been made fully known to the President. But in the uncertain condition of affairs, leading men were not found willing to make public a dissatisfaction and condemnation which could have rendered Mr. Lincoln's nomination impossible; and their continued silence and support established for him a character among the people which leaves now no choice.

United, the Republican party is reasonably sure of success; divided, the result of the Presidential election is, at the least, doubtful.

I am, gentlemen, very truly yours,

J. C. FREMONT.

To Messrs. George L. Stearns, and others, a committee, &c.

TO THE POINT.—The following resolutions which were enthusiastically adopted at a grand ratification meeting in Brooklyn N. Y., last Wednesday, strike the nail on the head every time:

Resolved, That we rejoice in the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for President of the United States—

Because we have found him throughout this tremendous contest, patient, sagacious, faithful, just;

Because we know that he loves Liberty and hates Slavery;

Because his nomination declares to rebels and to the world our determination that in this Government of the people bullets shall not overthrow ballots, but that hereafter, as in earlier days, officers lawfully elected shall be peacefully obeyed.

Resolved, That we rejoice in the nomination of Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, for Vice President—

Because we know that he also will be true to the end in this conflict of Liberty with Slavery—of law and order with rebellion and treason; and

Because his nomination is a fit recognition of those noble men who have maintained their loyalty in the very furnace of rebellion.

Mrs. John Brown, widow of him whose soul is travelling on, with her son, Salmon, and his wife and three daughters, has left their home among the Adirondack mountains—where John's "body lies mouldering in the dust," together with his son, who was shot at Harper's Ferry, to seek a new home in California. They undertook the journey via the overland route, taking with them some cattle and Ver-

mont fine woolled sheep. There is a painful rumor not yet confirmed, that after leaving Missouri, it having been ascertained that they were John Brown's family, they were pursued by Missouri guerrillas, captured, robbed and murdered. The homestead is now occupied by Mrs. Brown's brother.

## Gems from Chicago.

It is not at all agreeable business to quarry out specimens from the mine of modern Democracy which was laid open at Chicago. But in view of the attempt which was made both in the chief nomination and, to some extent, in the platform, to dismember the traitorous designs of the leaders, and in view of Gen. McClellan's avowed position, it becomes necessary that this work should be done for the enlightenment of the public.—We take, therefore, the following extracts from the reports of the various Democratic speeches made in the city, as published in the Chicago Times, the copperhead organ:

Mr. Bone of Pennsylvania said: "If they wanted the war to go on, then they should support Lincoln; but if they wanted peace and the negro kept in his proper place, then they should support the nominee of the convention. (Cheers.) If they did so they would see the Democratic rule, under which the country had prospered, return again with peace and plenty. He was in favor of McClellan. (Three cheers for McClellan.)"

Hon. S. S. Cox said: "The war was a failure. This convention should declare for negotiation for peace."

Mr. Fuller of Michigan said: "I ask you then, whether, in view of these facts, you are willing to respond to the call made upon you, and give 500,000 more men to this unholy cause? (Loud cries of 'No! No!')

Mr. Sanderson of Pennsylvania said: "Fellow citizens, what say you? Is it not time that this infernal war should cease? (Voices—'Yes!')

M. C. C. Burr of New Jersey said: "Mr. Lincoln has stolen a good many thousand negroes, but for every negro he had thus stolen he had stolen ten thousand spoons. It had been said that if the South would lay down their arms they would be received again in the Union. The South could not honorably lay down their arms, for she was fighting for her honor!"

The same Burr said: "We are told that we should conquer the rebellious States. They could not be conquered, and he prayed God that they never might be. The Democratic party was for peace. Their representatives had come to Chicago to nominate a candidate for the Presidency. He would be nominated on a peace platform, and they could not succeed on any other. If any other platform was adopted they deserved to be defeated."

All of which is respectfully submitted to the thinking and patriotic people of this country, who desire to know what was the real draft of the influences at Chicago, which resulted in the nomination of McClellan and Pendleton and the fabrication of the Democratic platform. Comment is needless.—Boston Journal.

## Gen. Sherman's Reply to Gen. Hood.

Gen. Sherman having announced that all non-combatants must leave Atlanta within a specified time, Gen. Hood wrote a letter to Gen. Sherman, accusing him of "studied and ungenerous cruelty," and appealing to Heaven to judge of the case as it deserved, &c. Gen. Sherman replied as follows:

"Gen. J. E. Hood: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, concerning the arrangements I had proposed to facilitate the removal south of the people of Atlanta, who prefer to go in that direction. I enclose you a copy of my orders, which will, I am satisfied, accomplish my purpose perfectly. You style the measure proposed 'unprecedented,' and appeal to the dark history of war for a parallel as an act of 'studied and ungenerous cruelty.' It is not unprecedented, for Gen. Johnston himself very wisely and properly removed families all the way from Dalton down, and I see no reason why Atlanta should be excepted. Nor is it necessary to appeal to the dark history of war when recent and modern examples are so handy; you yourself burned dwelling houses along your parapet, and I have seen to-day fifty houses that you have rendered uninhabitable because they stood in the way of your forts and men. You defended Atlanta on a line so close to the town that every cannon shot and many musket shots from our line of investments that over-shot their mark went into the habitation of women and children. Gen. Hardee did the same at Jonesboro, and Gen. Johnson did the same last summer at Jackson, Miss."

I have not accused you of heartless cruelty, but merely instance these cases of very recent occurrence and could go on and enumerate hundreds of others and challenge any fair man to judge which of us has a heart of pity for the families of 'brave people.' I say it is kindness to these families of Atlanta to remove them at once from scenes that women and children should not be exposed to. And brave people should scorn to commit their wives and children to rude barbarians who, thus, as you say, violate the laws of war as illustrated in the pages of its dark history."

In the name of common-sense I ask you not to appeal to a just God in such a sacrilegious manner. You, who in the midst of peace and prosperity have plunged a nation into civil war, a dark and cruel war; who dared and badgered us to battle, insulted our flag, seized our forts and arsenals that were left in honorable custody of peaceful officers; seized and made

prisoners of war the very garrison sent to protect your people against negroes and Indians, long before any overt act was committed by the, to you, hateful Lincoln government; tried to force Kentucky and Mississippi into rebellion in spite of themselves; falsified the vote of Louisiana; turned loose your privateers to plunder marined ships; expelled Union families by thousands, burned their houses and declared by act of your congress, confiscation of all debts due northern men for goods had and received. Talk thus to the marines, but not to me, who have seen these things, and who will this day make as much sacrifice for the peace and honor of the South as the best born Southerner among you.

If we must be enemies let us be men, and fight it out, as we propose to-day, and not deal in hypocritical appeals to God and humanity. God will judge us in due time, and he will pronounce whether it be more humane to fight with a town full of women 'a brave people' at our back, or to remove them in time to places of safety among their own friends and people. I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,  
W. T. SHERMAN.

## WAR NEWS.

HEADQUARTERS SIX MILES FROM WOODSTOCK, Sept. 22, 11.30 P. M.

Gen. U. S. Grant, City Point: I have achieved a most signal victory over the army of Early at Fisher's Hill to-day. I found the rebel army posted with their right resting on the north fork of the Shenandoah, extending westward to the North mountain, occupying a position which appeared most impregnable. After great maneuvering during the day, Gen. Crook's command was transferred to the extreme right of the line on North Mountain, and furiously attacked the left of the enemy's line, carrying everything before him. While Crook was driving the enemy in the greatest confusion and sweeping down behind their breastworks, the 6th and 19th corps attacked the rebel works in front, and their whole army appeared to be broken. They fled in utmost confusion. Sixteen pieces of artillery are captured, also a great many caissons, artillery horses, &c. All to-night are pushing on down the valley. I cannot say how many prisoners I have captured, nor do I know either my own or the enemy's casualties. Only darkness saved the whole of Early's army from total destruction. My attack could not be made until 4 P. M., which left but little daylight to operate in.

The 1st and 3d cavalry divisions went down the Luray valley to-day. If they push on vigorously to the main valley, the result of this engagement will be still more signal. The victory is very complete. A more detailed report will be made as soon as I can obtain the necessary data.

(Signed) P. H. SHERIDAN,  
Maj. Gen. Com'g.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, Sept. 24—10 A. M.

To Maj. Gen. Dix: The following official dispatch has just been received from Gen. Sheridan detailing some of the particulars of the battle and victory at Fisher's Hill:

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DIVISION, Woodstock, Va. Sept. 23—8 A. M.

To Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant, City Point: I cannot as yet give any definite account of the results of the battle of yesterday. Our loss will be light.

General Crook struck the left flank of the enemy, doubled it up, advancing along their lines. Rickett's division of the 5th army corps swung and joined Crook, Getty's and Wheaton's divisions, taking up the same movement, followed by the whole line, and attacking beautifully, carrying the works of the enemy. The rebels threw down their arms and fled in the greatest confusion abandoning most of their artillery. It was dark before the battle ended. I pressed on after the enemy during the night to this point with the 6th and 14th corps, and have stopped here to rest the men and issue rations. If Gen. Torbett has pushed down the Luray valley according to my direction, he will achieve a great result. I do not think that there ever was an army so badly routed. The Valley soldiers are riding away and going to their homes.

I cannot at present give you any estimate of prisoners. I pushed on regardless of everything. The number of pieces of artillery reported captured is sixteen.

(Signed) P. H. SHERIDAN,  
Maj. General.

You are directed to cause a national salute to be fired of 100 guns for the victory. Gen. Stevenson reports that 300 prisoners from the field had reached Winchester last night. Reinforcements and supplies have been forwarded to Gen. Sheridan.

E. M. STANTON,  
Secretary of War.

New York, Sept. 24.

The rebel battle flag of the 2d Virginia Infantry—the old "Stonewall Brigade"—with 13 battles inscribed on it, was captured by a member of the 37th Massachusetts Infantry. Its captor is missing.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.

To Maj. Gen. Dix: Dispatches from Gen. Sheridan, dated at eleven o'clock Saturday night, six miles south of New Market, have been received. He had driven the enemy from Mt. Jackson without being able to bring on an engagement. The enemy were moving rapidly and he had no cavalry present to hold them. Torbett had attacked Wickham's force at Lura and captured a number of prisoners. Sheridan found rebel hospitals in all the towns from Winchester to New Market and was eighty miles from Martinsburg. Twenty pieces of artillery were captured at Fisher's Hill, 1100 prisoners, a large amount of ammunition, caissons, limbers, &c., a large amount of trenching tools,

small arms and debris. No list of the captured material had yet been received.

The small towns through the valley have a great many of the enemy's wounded.

Gen. Stevenson reports the arrival at Harper's Ferry of a train of our wounded, twenty captured guns, and eight additional captured officers.

Breckenridge has gone to take command of the rebel department at the Southwest.

A dispatch received this morning from Gen. Sherman's command, states that Hood appears to be moving toward the Alabama line. A strong force of rebel raiders were reported to be operating against Sherman's communications and had captured Athens, Alabama. Vigorous exertions were being made to overtake and destroy this force. Jeff Davis is reported to be at Macon.

Reports have also been received from Maj. Gen. Canby. Gen. Steele has been strongly reinforced and he has taken the offensive.

Dispatches from Gen. Grant at ten o'clock last night, report no military operations.

The above comprises the substance of military information proper for publication, received to the present date by this department.

E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.

The Chronicle says fighting by the army of the Potomac may be expected within one or two days.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sept. 26—evening.

Quiet prevails in front of Petersburg, broken only by picket firing and occasionally artillery duels. A good deal of heavy firing was heard yesterday and to-day in the direction of James River, supposed to be from gunboats. A large body of rebel cavalry are reported this afternoon to be moving on our left. Their object is not yet developed.

The 8th N. Y. heavy artillery, 164th N. Y. infantry, and 30th Wisconsin Vols., have had their colors taken from them until they have shown by bravery that they are competent to protect them.

An order has been issued that officers who have served three years may be mustered out, the time they have served as privates not to be counted.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.

Dispatches received by the government this morning, containing the latest reports from Sheridan, announce his arrival at Harrisonburg Monday, and his intention to follow up Early, who was pushing towards Staunton with scattered fragments of his defeated and demoralized army. Every attempt of Early to take advantage of the gaps in the Blue Ridge to annoy Sheridan's rear has been defeated with great loss to the rebels.

Torbert's cavalry met the rebel cavalry on Saturday near Luray Court House, and after a spirited fight of several hours routed them with a loss of several hundred killed and wounded and about eighty prisoners. The rebels were commanded by Wickham and retreated up the valley. Sunday our cavalry effected a junction with Sheridan's infantry near Newmarket.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 27.

Gen. Rosseau reached Pulaski yesterday afternoon. Forrest's force was within 7 miles of Pulaski and advancing. Heavy skirmishing continued until after dark by the advance of both forces.

A telegram received here at 10 o'clock this morning, reports the enemy still near Pulaski in force, and cavalry fighting was going on all the morning. Reinforcements of infantry having arrived, the probabilities are that a general engagement will take place to-day.

LATER.—A dispatch from the telegraph operator at Pulaski, to Captain Milroy, states that Gen. Rosseau is heavily pressed by Forrest and is slowly falling back. An attempt it is reported is being made by the enemy to surround him with three thousand men and six pieces of artillery to flank Gen. Rosseau. There was heavy skirmishing all day. The enemy are advancing. Our infantry and cavalry are in line of battle, and would attack the rebels. A scout at Franklin reports Col. Biddle with a large force of Wheeler's men between Williamsburgh and Hillsboro. A despatch from Columbia states on that day, 26th inst., Biddle was at Lawrenceburg with 700 men and ten pieces of artillery. The report that Johnsonville on the Tennessee was captured is unfounded. Ample preparations have been made for the defence if attacked.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.

The Republican has issued an extra containing the following important intelligence:

We learn, officially, that the advance of the rebel Gen. Forrest has been suddenly checked at Pulaski, Tenn., to which point northward he pushed after destroying the railroad bridge over Elk river.

St. Louis, Sept. 28.

Nothing has been heard from Pilot Knob since 11 o'clock yesterday morning, when Big River Bridge, about 50 miles from here, was burned by rebels, since which, communication has been cut off. Up to that time Gen. Ewing had successfully repulsed all attacks of the enemy and succeeded in sending two trains of commissary stores away.

At last accounts it was believed Ewing could maintain his position unless assailed by overwhelming numbers or unless the enemy should plant cannon on Shepherd mountain and other eminences which command our fortifications. He has plenty of provisions and a good supply of water.

Gen. Smith's infantry advance has withdrawn from Mineral Point to Deadwood. A train of 50 empty wagons sent out from Pilot Knob yesterday morning to Mineral Point had not reached

that place before the communications were cut and it is supposed they were captured.

It is now believed demonstrations on the Pilot Knob and Iron Mountain railroad are feints to cover movements. Price's main force are in another direction, probably against Rolla, and thence to the central part of the State. It is also believed that Shelby's corps will make a desperate effort to dash into St. Louis in the same way that Forrest dashed into Memphis.

The passenger train which left here yesterday morning on the Northern Miss. railroad was captured at Centerville by Bill Anderson's bushwhackers and 21 soldiers taken out and murdered.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 26.

The Sunday Journal says it is stated on trustworthy authority that Gen. Brown of Georgia has tendered peace propositions to Gen. Sherman. The General has appointed commissioners to go into the rebel lines to confer with the State authorities of Georgia. Gov. Brown, it is believed, is satisfied in his policy by Alexander H. Stevens, who is operating in the back ground.

The Commissioners are said to be already in conference with Gov. Brown, and the peace proposition will soon be forwarded to Washington for the President's approval. We are assured the story is true.

No civilians of any kind will be granted passes to Atlanta, not even members of the Sanitary Commission.

St. Louis, Sept. 27.

A slight demonstration was made on Pilot Knob this morning. They threw a shell into the place but made no regular attack. The post is defended with earthworks mounting heavy guns and can resist any ordinary assault.

## NEWS SUMMARY.

—A portion of the Atlantic cable, 326 miles long has already arrived at New York, consigned to Cyrus W. Field.

—A hint to the shoddy fraternity.—Millionaires are not so called from the number of airs which they put on.

—The New York Herald advises Pendleton to withdraw and give McClellan a fair chance.

—Mr. Arnold of Illinois, who has been speaking in Western Pennsylvania, says the republicans will carry the state by 50,000.

—The rebel prisoners at Elmira, N. Y., cheered lustily when they heard that McClellan had been nominated at Chicago.

—The injunction on the New Salem newspaper in New York has been removed, and Gen. Cluseret will edit and publish it